

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—238 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.50

Daily only, one year, \$9.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Sunday only, one year, \$2.00

Per year, by mail, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions to any of our numerous agents, or

subscriptions to the Journal, may be made

by the following:

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gibson House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3733 Lancaster

avenue.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. Riggs House and Exhibit

Building.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY still appears to

have some influence with Indiana De-

mocracy.

The indications last night were that

the 10 per cent. of the Democracy were

doing fairly well.

The Democratic convention of to-day

will not howl over a free-silver coinage

plank as its predecessor did in 1890.

A great deal of surplus energy will

be wasted by those who compose the

Democratic convention to-day, since In-

diana is going Republican this fall.

What kind of shape would the Re-

publican party be in if President Har-

rison's administration had declined in

popular favor as steadily as it has ad-

vanced?

It is doubtful if the convention to-day

indorses the tax law of the Democratic

Legislature. The Democrats at large

are not so "proud" of it as the Sentinel

has proclaimed itself.

The one Indiana Democrat who has

more political experience and who is

better qualified to give his party advice

than any other, is not a Cleveland man.

His name is Daniel Webster Voorhes.

The Republican conventions of Pen-

sylvania and Massachusetts yesterday

indorsed the administration of Presi-

dent Harrison in the strongest terms

they could command. It will do so

to to.

When it is remembered that the anti-

Cleveland Democrats number but 10 per

cent. of the Indiana Democracy it is

difficult to account for the large number

of delegates they succeeded in naming

last night.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche

warns Democrats in Tennessee that

they have no votes to spare to the third

party. That seems to be the case all

around, except where Democratic elec-

tion officers revise the voting, as well as

do the counting.

It may be, as we have been assured

for two weeks by the morning and even-

ing Democratic organs, that 90 per cent.

of the Indiana Democracy is for Cleve-

land, but the results of last night's dis-

trict meetings seem to indicate that a

mistake has been made.

KANSAS Democrats and Alliance men

cannot decide whether or not it is best

to fuse. If one party would promise all

the big offices to each other they would

melt together like two waves of the sea,

but, unfortunately, neither will do this

and they still stand apart.

It does not make any particular dif-

ference to Republicans how the Demo-

crats settle their family quarrels or whom

they nominate. Benjamin Harrison will

carry this State against any man they

can put up. He beat their best man

four years ago, and he can do it again.

In view of the assertion that 90 per

cent. of the Indiana Democrats are for

Cleveland, and that the convention will

be a unit in its favor, that vote of the

State central committee of eight to

three against inviting the Stuffed to

be present to-day needs some explanation.

There is a report in Democratic cir-

cles to the effect that the anti-Shanklin

circular which has been sent to Demo-

crats is the work of the Matthews men,

and that the Shanklinites, in the event

of the nomination of the posing farmer,

will stamp their ballots so as to count

out Mr. Matthews.

The Louisiana Republican leaders

deserve nothing but contempt from the

party in the North for insisting on run-

ning two tickets when, by running but

one, there was a possible chance to elect

it. If contesting delegations appear at

the national convention, both should be

sent home with a vote of censure.

The Democrats in Congress are so

worried by the popularity of free sugar

and the consequent reduction of price

that they will probably try to offset it

by repealing the duty of 1/2 cent per

pound on refined sugars. They gener-

ally follow in the wake of the Republi-

can party at a respectful distance.

JOHANN MOST, the New York Anarch-

ist, embraced his first opportunity of

talking after getting out of prison to

denounce newspaper reporters as "mo-

nopolistic birds of prey." This phrase

has such a fine, sonorous ring that it

should be adopted by the profession.

Coming from Most it is a badge of

honor.

A CORRESPONDENT of a mugwump

paper explains to its readers that the

Boston district which declared for Hill

embraces the wards "famous for elec-

tion fights, ballot-box stuffing and other

features of election frauds." And he might have added that these wards average three Democratic to one Republican vote, and if their vote had been omitted from the count last fall, Mr. Cleveland's friend, Mr. Russell, would have lacked ten thousand votes of election. In other words, these wards are characteristically Democratic.

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

From 1873 to 1881 the General Assembly of Indiana was controlled by the Democratic party, and the records of the State show that in 1880 our State debt amounted to \$4,998,178.34. The General Assembly which convened in 1881 was Republican, and when it yielded the control of the State finances to the Democratic General Assembly in 1883 this indebtedness had been reduced to \$4,876,698.34. The Republicans have never controlled the General Assembly since the winter of 1881, but from year to year since that time, under Democratic legislation and management, the debt of the State has increased at the average rate of more than \$400,000, until it has grown from \$4,876,698.34 in 1883 to \$8,549,605.12 in 1890, and it is much more than that now. During this period every dollar that has been raised by taxation or borrowed at interest has been spent by Democratic legislatures, and while General Assembly after General Assembly continued to make appropriations and create debts, it was not until 1891 that any provision was made for paying them.

We challenge the Democratic convention to-day to take notice of the foregoing statement. If true it should be indorsed and the party should assume the responsibility. If not true it should be denounced and exposed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to be able to foreshadow the platform that will be adopted by the Democratic convention to-day. A tolerable acquaintance with the methods of the Indiana Democracy enables the Journal to outline it with reasonable accuracy.

It will begin by declaring unabated and unaltered devotion to the time-honored principles of the party, without indicating any preference between the principles represented by Andrew Jackson and Jefferson Davis. It will denounce the administration of President Harrison "for all that is out," and charge that he owes his election to "Dudleyism" and "blocks-of-five methods." This declaration will be made as strong as possible and have every appearance of sincerity, though there is not an intelligent Democrat in the State who believes it. In compliance with the wishes of editor Moss there will be a resolution denouncing the appointment of Judge Woods. This resolution will contain such phrases as "brazen prostitution of justice," "shameless degradation of the judiciary," "shielding criminals from punishment" (no reference to Coy and Bernhamer), "rewarding conspirators in crime," etc. Indiana Democrats, including the toughs and hoodlums who captured the ward primaries in this city a few nights ago, will be urged to rise in their might and protest against this "infamous debauchery of justice." Then the boys in the back seats and in the galleries will yell. One resolution will be devoted to denouncing the McKinley tariff bill as "a gigantic conspiracy to rob the people," etc., and its authors will be held up to public execration as the "friends of monopoly" and the "cruel oppressors of the producing and laboring masses." This resolution will denounce pretty much everything in sight on the tariff question, except Grover Cleveland's free-trade messages and the publications of the Cobden Club. Reciprocity will be denounced as a fraud and failure, notwithstanding the fact that it has opened new markets for American products and already added largely to our foreign trade. There will be a resolution denouncing the so-called "million-dollar Congress," thereby meaning the last Congress, which was one of the best that ever sat, and approving the present Congress, which is one of the very worst. The resolution on the silver question will be about equal parts of dishonesty and evasion, race and cowardice. These will be the main features of the platform. It will be highly spiced with denunciation of the Republican party, and will find nothing in the political history of the last thirty years to commend except the administration of Cleveland. It will be carefully worded to fire the Democratic heart, and will be enthusiastically indorsed by thousands of Democrats who will wonder what it all means, anyhow.

CORRECTING MILITARY RECORDS.

A correspondent in yesterday's issue takes exception to a recent Washington telegram relative to the movement on the part of those against whose names the charge of desertion had stood for twenty-seven years to have their "military records corrected" and induce Congress to give them honorable discharges. He has one case in which he believes that it would be just to remove the charge of desertion, and that one seems to be obscurely his vision that he cannot see the more than 100,000 actual deserters, who deserted the service to leave it, deserted to the enemy, to Canada, or were hid away in every State by members of that Democratic organization in the North known as the Golden Circle. The desertions of men who went into the army for the large bounties were so numerous in 1863 and 1864 that "bounty-jumpers" was a well-known term. Now there is, on the part of men who served in the war, a feeling of the most positive indignation in consequence of the effort now being made to give to these men who deserted comrades and flag the same discharge that they received when they were honorably mustered out, nearly twenty-seven years ago, at the close of the war. And they are right, since, probably, not one in fifty of those who are now asking Congress, upon *ex parte* statements, to change them from deserters into honorably discharged soldiers, are entitled to anything of the sort. Once upon the doors of Congress and every living deserter will get an honorable discharge

that a citizens' commission be chosen without regard to politics, and with a direct view to its fitness for the care and control of a library, and that this commission be made trustee of the property, to remain in charge so long as the management is generally satisfactory. The chief respect in which this body would differ from the ordinary library board is that it would have an intelligent idea of the purposes of a public library and of its own duties in relation thereto. It is not known that any wealthy Indianapolis citizens contemplate making any gifts to their own library, but the people who patronize the establishment contribute to its support in the shape of taxes, and are quite as much concerned in having it properly managed as are the Allegheny people in theirs. Constant changes of librarians are not conducive to its welfare, and the recent course of the School Board has proved the unfitness of that body for its duties. The public no longer has confidence in it.

It may be mentioned as an interesting coincidence that while the Democratic State convention of 1892 is assembling at LaVelle, who was a candidate before the convention of 1890 for nomination to a State office, is on trial for burning the court-house records of Davison county.

A QUEER DEFENSE.

The Sentinel publishes a communication from State Librarian Dunn attempting to defend Democratic management of State finances, in which he really makes a very bad case against his party. To begin with, he admits that for many years past there has been an annual deficit in the State's accounts of considerably more than \$500,000, and that this has been met by borrowing money at interest. The remote possibility of a deficit in the national treasury has thrown the Democracy into a great excitement, yet here is a Democratic State official who defends the creation of a deficit in the State treasury of more than \$500,000 a year for many consecutive years as good financialing.

Again, Mr. Dunn admits that "for fourteen years the State of Indiana has been maintaining a fixed rate of 12 cents on \$100, notwithstanding her expenses were continually increasing and her tax valuation had suffered a serious shrinkage. Most persons of average honesty and intelligence will say it was little less than a crime to continue a low levy year after year, creating an annual deficit to be covered by loans. Mr. Dunn says: 'The only wonder is that the financial condition of the State is so good as it is, and this is in truth due to skillful financialing.' Due to 'skillful financialing' that things are no worse! Well, well.

Mr. Dunn concludes this part of his defense by saying: 'There has not, in reality, been any material carelessness or profligacy in the management of the State's affairs. It has simply been a matter of going into debt, instead of 'paying as you go.' That is matter enough. The State of Indiana is able to pay as it goes, and should not have piled up a debt of nearly \$10,000,000 by borrowing money to pay current expenses. If this is the best defense that can be offered of Democratic financialing, they had better let the case go by default.'

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which proposes to amend our patent laws so as to place foreign inventors seeking patents in this country on the same footing as American inventors seeking patents abroad. At present the foreign inventor has a great advantage. The United States patent law, though perhaps not perfect, is the best in the world. The expense of obtaining a patent in this country is much less than in any other country, and it is worth more to the patentee. Our law gives to an inventor a patent after a very thorough examination, which is evidence to him that if he believes the invention is worth his time and attention he may safely prosecute it, and his patent assists him in getting aid from capitalists to carry out his enterprise. In other countries no examination whatever is made, and the so-called patent simply certifies that it has been duly registered in the proper office. In this country a patent runs for seventeen years and costs \$35; in Great Britain a patent runs for fourteen years and costs \$70. France grants patents running fifteen years for \$310; Germany issues them for fifteen years for \$175; Russia, fifteen years for \$428; Italy, fifteen years for \$117, and so on. And it is not the heavy expense alone, but other disabilities are put upon Americans seeking to take out patents in foreign countries. It is believed if our law is amended so as to discriminate against foreign inventors, placing them on the same footing with American inventors applying for patents in foreign countries, that it will tend to bring about an amendment of foreign patent laws. Whether it would accomplish that or not, it is manifestly a just proposition. Foreign inventors should not have greater privileges under our patent laws than American inventors are allowed under those of other countries.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

The Allegheny City library committee having shown a disposition to dispense with the services of an excellent librarian, the newspapers and the citizens took the matter up, and the committee, unlike the Indianapolis School Board, was wise enough to be guided by public opinion and has re-elected the librarian. The Allegheny library has received large donations from Mr. Carnegie and others, and its importance and the probability that the chance of annual changes in its head will prevent other donations and the gift of valuable literary treasures has roused a sentiment against the existence of a committee chosen without regard to its qualifications for its responsibilities. It is now proposed

that a citizens' commission be chosen without regard to politics, and with a direct view to its fitness for the care and control of a library, and that this commission be made trustee of the property, to remain in charge so long as the management is generally satisfactory. The chief respect in which this body would differ from the ordinary library board is that it would have an intelligent idea of the purposes of a public library and of its own duties in relation thereto. It is not known that any wealthy Indianapolis citizens contemplate making any gifts to their own library, but the people who patronize the establishment contribute to its support in the shape of taxes, and are quite as much concerned in having it properly managed as are the Allegheny people in theirs. Constant changes of librarians are not conducive to its welfare, and the recent course of the School Board has proved the unfitness of that body for its duties. The public no longer has confidence in it.

It may be mentioned as an interesting coincidence that while the Democratic State convention of 1892 is assembling at LaVelle, who was a candidate before the convention of 1890 for nomination to a State office, is on trial for burning the court-house records of Davison county.

A QUEER DEFENSE.

The Sentinel publishes a communication from State Librarian Dunn attempting to defend Democratic management of State finances, in which he really makes a very bad case against his party. To begin with, he admits that for many years past there has been an annual deficit in the State's accounts of considerably more than \$500,000, and that this has been met by borrowing money at interest. The remote possibility of a deficit in the national treasury has thrown the Democracy into a great excitement, yet here is a Democratic State official who defends the creation of a deficit in the State treasury of more than \$500,000 a year for many consecutive years as good financialing.

Again, Mr. Dunn admits that "for fourteen years the State of Indiana has been maintaining a fixed rate of 12 cents on \$100, notwithstanding her expenses were continually increasing and her tax valuation had suffered a serious shrinkage. Most persons of average honesty and intelligence will say it was little less than a crime to continue a low levy year after year, creating an annual deficit to be covered by loans. Mr. Dunn says: 'The only wonder is that the financial condition of the State is so good as it is, and this is in truth due to skillful financialing.' Due to 'skillful financialing' that things are no worse! Well, well.

Mr. Dunn concludes this part of his defense by saying: 'There has not, in reality, been any material carelessness or profligacy in the management of the State's affairs. It has simply been a matter of going into debt, instead of 'paying as you go.' That is matter enough. The State of Indiana is able to pay as it goes, and should not have piled up a debt of nearly \$10,000,000 by borrowing money to pay current expenses. If this is the best defense that can be offered of Democratic financialing, they had better let the case go by default.'

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which proposes to amend our patent laws so as to place foreign inventors seeking patents in this country on the same footing as American inventors seeking patents abroad. At present the foreign inventor has a great advantage. The United States patent law, though perhaps not perfect, is the best in the world. The expense of obtaining a patent in this country is much less than in any other country, and it is worth more to the patentee. Our law gives to an inventor a patent after a very thorough examination, which is evidence to him that if he believes the invention is worth his time and attention he may safely prosecute it, and his patent assists him in getting aid from capitalists to carry out his enterprise. In other countries no examination whatever is made, and the so-called patent simply certifies that it has been duly registered in the proper office. In this country a patent runs for seventeen years and costs \$35; in Great Britain a patent runs for fourteen years and costs \$70. France grants patents running fifteen years for \$310; Germany issues them for fifteen years for \$175; Russia, fifteen years for \$428; Italy, fifteen years for \$117, and so on. And it is not the heavy expense alone, but other disabilities are put upon Americans seeking to take out patents in foreign countries. It is believed if our law is amended so as to discriminate against foreign inventors, placing them on the same footing with American inventors applying for patents in foreign countries, that it will tend to bring about an amendment of foreign patent laws. Whether it would accomplish that or not, it is manifestly a just proposition. Foreign inventors should not have greater privileges under our patent laws than American inventors are allowed under those of other countries.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

The Allegheny City library committee having shown a disposition to dispense with the services of an excellent librarian, the newspapers and the citizens took the matter up, and the committee, unlike the Indianapolis School Board, was wise enough to be guided by public opinion and has re-elected the librarian. The Allegheny library has received large donations from Mr. Carnegie and others, and its importance and the probability that the chance of annual changes in its head will prevent other donations and the gift of valuable literary treasures has roused a sentiment against the existence of a committee chosen without regard to its qualifications for its responsibilities. It is now proposed

national ticket, without regard to its personal-assuming, of course, that the business ship of the Democracy, Harrison or any other of the leaders who have been prominently mentioned for the nomination of the party, will not be a party vote. The petty opposition of a few silver Senators to President Harrison, if he should be renominated, will do no figure; the silver States will give their electoral votes to the Republican candidates, whoever they may be.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE was fifty-five years old on April 5. The days are growing yellow on the poet's temples, and his pen has not been very productive of recent times.

THE late Prince of Furstenburg practically owned the entire country between the Neckar and the Danube, in which is situated the Black Forest, the Schwarzwald, dear to song and story.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIS, Pennsylvania's war executive, is the same soldierly man, erect and self-controlled, that he was twenty years ago. The only marked sign of age about him is to be observed in his gray hair.

THOMAS A. GARFIELD, the only brother of the late President Garfield, resides on a little farm near Grand Rapids, Mich. The family consists of himself, now about sixty-seven years of age, Mrs. Garfield, and a son, James Abraham Garfield.

PIERRE CASSENGUE, a son of D. Cassingue, the editor and part owner of Le Petit Journal, is making a tour of the globe and has arrived in San Francisco. He is the young foreign correspondent of the little newspaper with the big circulation.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, in the heat of eloquent indignation, employed an expletive a few days ago while delivering a rather informal address, and immediately apologized to the audience for so doing. The actual expletum which escaped him was "My goodness!"

SECRETARY ELLIS'S country house in West Virginia is kept open all the year round, his father and a staff of excellent servants occupying the place in the absence of the Secretary. Mrs. Ellkins will lead the entire household when she is about to leave when warm weather sets in.

CARL SCHURZ, who at one period of his career held the important office of Secretary of the Interior, and who afterwards edited the New York Evening Post, is said to be engaged in writing a book which he has decided to call "Reminiscences of Public Men and Events."

THE fine art exhibition arranged for the Whitechapel district in London, where peace and order have been maintained, has met every day with success and interest. The exhibition remains open on Sunday, yet the Archbishop of Canterbury was on hand to give the inaugural his countenance.

ONE of Tennyson's admirers recently sent him some verses containing an allusion to the poet's "wintry hair." In acknowledging the compliment his Lordship said: "If 'wintry hair' be what you mean, I have no leaves are half gone; you are right; but I never saw 'white hair' on my head."

A CONTESTING PROGRESS in the South to determine who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. The first claimant of the honor is Major Wade Hampton Gibbs, who at the time was fresh from West Point. The school books used to credit the performance to a man named Euclid, whose name to Northern ears had a singularly appropriate sound.

JOHN MURRAY IV has for several years been a partner in the London publishing house of "John Murray," of which the head, John Murray III, died April 2, at the age of eighty-four. An interesting reminiscence of the first John Murray is the little-known fact that his name was Murray, and that he dropped the "M" when he went into business in London. "John Murray II" was Lytton and Washington Irving's publisher.

ENGLAND MADE TO SUFFER.

Now the Fall in the Price of Silver Gives Us a Command of the Situation.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The course of the silver market since Mr. Bland concluded to be as good as his name, and Mr. Crisp grew limp, shows that our friends in Europe had been for a long time waiting to see whether we would be capable of the silver standard, and finding we were not so foolish as to give our gold for silver, they have been waiting to see if we would be foolish enough to give our gold for silver. It had been fancied in Europe our silver shirkers would succeed in having the standard off the silver, but the United States—a gold-producing country—would not do that. The silver standard, with cotton, wheat and meat for sale, had been a national delusion. The silver standard, with cotton, wheat and meat for sale, had been a national delusion. The silver standard, with cotton, wheat and meat for sale, had been a national delusion.

AND knowing this fact, every Democratic member in the House from Indiana voted for the Bland bill in effect, which not only provides for the coinage of silver under such conditions, but requires the government to take all the silver at the coinage value, store it and issue legal tenders for the amount of silver dollars it would make.

CLEVELAND organs are making much of the remark that Senator Gorman is in poor health, and express the fervent hope that he will not find it necessary to retire from the Senate or from the national Democratic committee. Still, if fate will have it so, they will try to be resigned. Notwithstanding the rumor, Mr. Gorman has no visible signs of decrepitude, and seems to have health quite good enough to warrant the Clevelandites in keeping a sharp eye on him.

The election of Foster as Governor of Louisiana is a complete and probably final defeat for the lottery. Its days are numbered in Louisiana, and there is no likelihood that it can get a charter in any other State or Territory. Considering the big corruption fund at the command of the lottery and its desperate efforts to carry the recent election, the result speaks well for the people of Louisiana.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, free trade, complains that the Republicans have got the best of the game of stuffing the Congressional Record with campaign literature, which was begun by the Democrats by incorporating Henry George's free-trade book. This is due to the fact that Republican campaign literature is more abundant.

The morning and evening Democratic organs are evidently in much trepidation for fear the convention will not follow their dictation. Although the Sentinel has declared over and over again that 90 per cent. of the Indiana Democracy is for Cleveland, the dread that the other 10 per cent. will get away with the party gives it no peace.

According to the correspondent of the New York Times who writes from this city, the Indianapolis News is the mouthpiece of the out-and-out Cleveland men, it, to use his phrase, having "taken up the work where the Sentinel laid it down" when its editor was "bull-dozed" into the harmony arrangement by Isaac P. Gray.

In Good Shape.

Speaking generally, the Republican party is in this year in excellent condition. From Maine to California Republicans are united upon national issues. They are ready to give an enthusiastic support to the

national ticket, without regard to its personal-assuming, of course, that the business ship of the Democracy, Harrison or any other of the leaders who have been prominently mentioned for the nomination of the party, will not be a party vote. The petty opposition of a few silver Senators to President Harrison, if he should be renominated, will do no figure; the silver States will give their electoral votes to the Republican candidates, whoever they may be.